



# DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

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## Daily Session Yeoman.

TERMS—Fifty cents per month. Should any person pay for longer time than the session continues, the time will be made good with the Tri-Weekly Yeoman.

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Members of the Legislature wishing extra copies of the Yeoman will please give in their orders the day before.

The Invincible War upon Gov. Magoffin. The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal attempts to impeach the Governor's conduct in the following language:

"With all this, I should still feel confident, if I had not found that good personal friends of Gov. Magoffin are losing all confidence in him. There are complaints, well-founded, that companies of the State Guard, organized when the Militia bill was first passed, cannot obtain the requisite arms, while companies formed to-day under auspices of loud-mouthed secessionists obtain them on the first requisition. I find, too, that there is a determined stand to be taken against furnishing the Home Guard with the means of defense, and one apology for such conduct is, that it will produce a conflict between them and the State Guard, and inaugurate civil war. How can that be if the latter are loyal?"

And again.

"The whole policy of the Governor, and the whole tone of his message entirely ignore peace, but look to precipitation. This is now so deeply impressed upon the public mind that it is freely asserted that no loyal citizens, or companies of citizens, can obtain arms from him in future, and that if the State should bankrupt herself for the next century to meet the present exigencies, and provide arms, no requisition will be filled unless the Governor knows the political sympathies of the men who are to command the companies. This is lamentably true."

Now here are four substantial accusations against the Governor, neither of which will stand the test of scrutiny, viz: 1. That he refuses to furnish arms to the companies first raised under the State Guard organization but promptly furnishes arms to companies lately formed under auspices of loud-mouthed secessionists; 2. That there is a determined stand against furnishing the Home Guards; 3. That the whole policy of the Governor and the whole tone of his message ignore peace and look to precipitation; and 4. That no requisition for arms will be filled unless the Governor knows the political sympathies of the men who are to command the companies.

To all which we reply:

That the Governor has never refused to furnish arms, on legal requisition therefor, to any company organized, early or late, under the law. He has never made any distinction between any companies, first or last, or at any time formed, organized under the law. His whole conduct has been strictly obedient to law. He has never issued any arms, upon any requisition, except upon the prior approval of the Inspector General, whose approval is required by law; and he has never refused to issue arms recommended by the Inspector General. The intimation that he has issued arms to companies lately formed because they were formed under the auspices of secessionists, is a calumnious insinuation, utterly unfounded. Neither the Governor nor Inspector General has ever inquired as to the politics of any company applying for arms.

If the accusation "that there is a determined stand to be taken against furnishing the Home Guards with the means of defense," be meant as (not its terms but its connection imply), an imputation upon the Governor's past conduct, its injustice will be easily shown. Neither the Governor nor any official authority can know the existence of the Home Guards, a mere voluntary association of citizens, without legal existence, and of course entitled to no legal recognition. Could the Governor lawfully issue arms to them? Who will dare say that? Nobody assails the patriotic fidelity of the Home Guards; but until they are incorporated by law into our military system, the Governor can no more legally give them arms than he could arm the Knights of the Golden Circle or any other voluntary associations unknown to the law. Let the Legislature incorporate the Home Guards into the organized militia of the State; and the Governor will as readily grant them arms as he has granted them to the State Guards.

The policy of the Governor and the tone of his message speak for themselves. If disinterested partisans, under the dominion of remorseless prejudice, who can never see merit outside of their own associations, cannot or will not understand the Governor's policy and tone, and will persist in misrepresentations founded on misconceptions, that is a misfortune, indeed; but a misfortune which in the end will be more detrimental to the political reputation and influence of the victims of such prejudice, in the end, than to the Governor. This charge against the Governor is happily refuted by every official act of his term, and many of those acts are known to the public already, and none of them, as yet unknown to the public, will be found inconsistent, when they, too, shall become known. We shall take an early occasion to group some of the acts of his Excellency into one view—his former messages, his public speeches—his visits to Louisville—his negotiations with the Governors of Ohio and Indiana for peace on the borders—his letter published in the Louisville Journal—his embassy to Ohio and Indiana, in the person of Col. Thos. L. Crittenden, proposing mediation between the Northern and Southern belligerents—his own personal mission for the same object, in association with John J. Crittenden—his orders to Maj. Tighman and the noble mission of Gen. Buckner to Cairo and Columbus—his message at the opening of the present called

session of the Legislature—his response to resolutions of inquiry, propounded by the House of Representatives, published in this morning's Yeoman—we shall soon group all these and other proceedings of the Governor into one view, to demonstrate to the candid, the just-minded and the honorable portion of his fellow-citizens, how unworthy are all insinuations, suspicions and accusations, impeaching, or attempting to impeach, the Governor's loyalty, patriotism and fidelity to his State and his constitutional obligations. They who assail him on the grounds assumed by the Journal's correspondent, will break down in the attempt and signify fail in destroying the Governor's title to the confidence and trust of the people of Kentucky. The true sons of Kentucky are a proud, brave, just-minded, true hearted people, who would scorn to wrong even the devil, and who can by no incitements however plausible, seductive, insidious or inflammatory, sanction upon mere suspicion corroborated by no proof, any impeachment of the honor and fidelity of their Chief Magistrate. Beriah Magoffin is a citizen without fear and without reproach; a patriot without guile, dissimulation or personal selfishness; a statesman whose policy cannot be assailed by open and fair criticism; and a gentleman pure, virtuous, and lofty. Let those who vainly imagine they can shake the popular confidence in such a citizen cease their unworthy efforts. The Governor fears no searching investigation conducted fairly, justly, and honorably; and the assaults upon him in a different spirit, will but damage the aggressors themselves.

The dispatches which we publish this morning confirm, in its main features, our article published yesterday on the war programme of the Federal Government. The designs of Virginia; the aid to the Union men of Western Virginia; the intention to operate on the Mississippi river by gun-boats, or floating batteries; the sending of Lane and Montgomery to North-western Texas; and the determination of the Administration to make short work of the rebellion, as disclosed by our informant, are confirmed by telegraph. Events are hastening to a crisis; the beginning of the end will soon be approached; and we shall be enabled to determine how long or how short the war will likely be.

We trust that further explanations from Washington will indicate that it is not intended to interrupt the "regular" and ordinary commerce of the port; that provisions may as heretofore be shipped South, in the usual channels of business; that there is no authority to "seize and detain," unless the shipments are for "military combinations" in the South; that shipments in good faith to planters, merchants and others, may still be made.

We hope that this will be the case, for as palpable as have been the usurpations of the Administration, and as open as its violations of laws which each member of it has solemnly sworn to execute, we can not believe that it will venture to so grossly violate the feelings of the people of a State which at most has occupied a neutral position in this war waged with those of her Southern sisters, and strike a death blow at her interests, by invading her soil under circumstances which would admit of no justification or palliation.

## The Instructions to the Surveyor of the Port-Treasurer.

A RETURN OF BARBARISM.—The Administration of Abraham Lincoln, says the Baltimore Republican, is the blackest page of our country's history. The ruthless destruction of public property, the insane hatred of the South, which marks every act of the Administration, is worthy of the old age of barbarism, when the Northern hordes of Goths were poured upon the shores of France, and desolated that country with fire and sword. The same spirit now animates Lincoln and his followers. They would (if they could) desolate the South, butcher its inhabitants, and give their property to the Vandals hordes that have flock to the despots standard. We are told that the Capital is fast being ruined by the parties who have been quartered there by order of Lincoln. The impression is that it will eventually have to be given up to the south, and when that time comes, the Vandals will destroy it, as they did the property at Norfolk and Harper's Ferry.

POSITION OF COL. DONIPHAN.—The present position of Col. Doniphon, of Missouri, a leading member of the Union party, but better known as a gallant officer in the Mexican war, is thus stated by the Plattsburg Reporter of the 25th inst.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 2d, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, by proclamation, declared the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas under blockade; and on the 27th of the same month, by another proclamation, declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina also under blockade, since which proclamation this Department has received reliable information that attempts are frequently made to furnish arms, munitions of war, provisions and other supplies to persons and parties in those States in open insurrection against the constitutional authorities of the Union.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to instruct you to cause a careful examination to be made of the manifests of all steam or other vessels, departing from your port with cargoes whose ultimate destination you have satisfactory reason to believe is under the control of such insurrectionary parties, and to compare the same with the cargo on board; and if any such manifest be found to embrace any articles of the description before mentioned, or any such articles be found to constitute part of the cargo, you will take all necessary and proper measures to prevent the departure of the vessel, and to detain the same in your custody until all such articles be removed therefrom, and for further proceedings according to law.

You will also make a careful examination of all flatboats and other water craft without manifest, and of railroad cars and other vehicles arriving at or leaving your port, laden with merchandise, the ultimate destination of which you have good reason to believe is for any port or place under insurrectionary control, and if arms, munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies are found having such destination, you will seize and detain the same to await the proper legal proceedings for confirmation of forfeiture.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—We understand that, by the order of the Inspector General, the First Regiment Kentucky State Guard, Col. Roger W. Hanson commanding, will be thrown into camp on or about the 20th. This is a most commendable step. This is one of the most complete regiments in the State, is constituted of fine material, and well armed. The discipline of camp life is now all that is needed to make it one of the most efficient bodies in the service.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT.—We see by the dispatches, that our Kentucky boys, under Col. Duncan, are fortifying Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. From a note from Adjutant Synnes, we learn that all the men were in good health. They were received with distinguished honor by the Virginians, who welcome them as worthy sons of the old mother.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant-tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

POPULAR DELUSION.—The Lincoln Government and the Northern people have stupefied themselves within the last two months on every subject upon which they have acted and about which they have spoken. Lincoln's policy is distinguished from the lowest and most contemptible boorishness only by the skill it shows in the practice of lying, and in the arts of the baser sort of deception. His state papers, particularly his proclamations, are beggarly burlesques on the gravity and dignity of respectable government. And the call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to assist the marshals in the execution of their duties in "Dixie's Land," and to see that ten millions of people and seven great States break up their "combinations" disperse, and go quietly to their homes, as they are commanded to do by Daddy Abraham, offered a glorious chance to Bonaparte, Furiioso officers and sans culotte soldiers of Northern cities to enjoy a trip, and have a good time generally for three months, at the expense of Uncle Sam.

S. P. CHASE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, Cincinnati, O.

The Union Democracy of Mason and Lewis counties have presented Martin P. Marshall, Esq., of Mason, as their candidate for the State Senate.

Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported Expressly for the Yeoman.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Butler, stating that he has seized the famous steam-gun, built by Winans of Baltimore, who attempted to send it to Harper's Ferry for the Virginians.

Secretary Cameron sends the compliments of the Government to Gen. Butler, and commands him to seize everything contraband being sent to the rebels.

Orders will be issued to arrest Winans who, if he is caught, will be treated summarily. He is the same man who gave \$500,000 to aid the secessionists in their work of treason.

Orders from the War Department for the rigorous treatment of all traitors, have been transmitted to every officer in commission. Messages have been passing constantly between the Government and Cairo. Trouble is anticipated there every night. Messengers have been dispatched to-day to Cairo, and other points, ordering the concentration of a large body of Western troops at that point.

The President is receiving daily hearty responses from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland. A brigade from each of the three States will soon be in the field. There is much anxiety about the result of the great Union meeting at Wheeling on Monday next. We have assurances here that they will memorialize the Government for protection from the rebels, and put 5,000 men in the field for the Union. The Government is in constant receipt of offers to arm and carry on private expeditions against the seceded States. None of them will be accepted.

The Government does not propose to follow the piratical example of Jeff Davis. Secretary Cameron has received already proffers of \$90,000 men—20,000 more than called for.

There is a great rush of regiments to secure their acceptance for the war. Government scouts discovered, this morning about 4 o'clock, a body of about 600 men, leaving Alexandria in the direction of Culpepper. They had several wagons loaded under guard, supposed to contain provisions for the State troops at Culpepper.

Advices from Frederick state that four or five companies; numbering about 300 Secessionists passed through that place last night, and took supper there, en route for Virginia, from Baltimore. They were a squalled set.

1,800 Ohio troops encamped at Lancaster, Pa., are on their way here, and other regiments from Pennsylvania are also moving towards the Federal Capital. Col. Baker's California regiment has been accepted.

There is to be a concentration of troops at Fort Powhatan, on the James river, and at City Point, on York river.

Maj. Anderson left for the North this morning.

The President has issued a proclamation, setting forth that insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty, and property of loyal citizens are endangered, and it is deemed proper that all needful means should be taken for the protection of such citizens, and all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties. The President directs the commanders of the public forces on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any civil authority upon the Islands of Key West, Tortugas, or Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

Transportation vessels passing up and down the river last night. She reports no batteries as yet erected on the right bank. Alexandria is reported to be occupied by 1,000 rebels.

Special to the N. Y. Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Cabinet has decided to sustain the Union men in Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi, with a prompt and efficient force.

It appears that the Legislature of Tennessee, on the 7th, appropriated \$500,000 for arming the State.

Passengers from Montgomery state that Jeff Davis's reception at the White House is postponed till the 10th of June.

A battalion of Louisiana troops left Richmond on the 8th, on special service.

Several prominent New Yorkers at Washington have raised \$150,000 to purchase arms for the Western Virginia Unionists, and more money yet to come.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.

Many conflicting rumors prevail relative to the cause of the firing on the crowd of spectators at Camp Jackson last evening. Some say that rocks, bricks, and other missiles were hurled at the volunteers, smashing muskets, breaking limbs, and otherwise wounding them; while others assert the contrary. An eye-witness who stood a few feet behind the troops that fired, states positively that no rocks were thrown, and no pistols fired by the crowd. That the only provocation given was abusive epithets launched at the Germans in the ranks. It is known, however, that after the firing commenced, shots were fired by parties in the crowd, wounding several soldiers. It is understood that a thorough investigation of the matter has been ordered by Capt. Lyon, when the truth will be known. Several of the troops are already under arrest. It is difficult to learn the names of the killed, in consequence of their speedy removal by friends; but a full list will be obtained to-day.

The troops engaged in the capture of Camp Jackson were the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th regiments of United States volunteers, under Cols. Blair, Boernstein, Sigel, and Shultz, and the 3d and 4th regiments U. S. Reserve-corp, formerly the Home Guard, under Cols. McNeal and Brown. Capt. Lyon was seriously, but not dangerously, kicked by a horse in the camp grounds. The United States troops are now in possession of Camp Jackson, with all its equipage, tents, provisions, &c.

The Pacific and North Missouri railroad depots are occupied by volunteers.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 11.

By an arrival from Old Point Comfort, we learn that that post is now fully prepared to resist any attack. The Cumberland, Pawnee, Monticello, and the Yankee, are off Fortress Monroe enforcing the blockade. The steamer Yankee pursued an armed schooner on Thursday up York river, but after proceeding a short distance was fired upon from a concealed battery, and compelled to return. A number of Government steamers are concentrating upon the Potomac, all heavily armed.

Southern troops are concentrating in the vicinity of Norfolk. An Alabama regiment of 1,100 men, and 80 cadets of the same State, had just arrived and encamped in the vicinity of Fort Norfolk. The Virginians have five batteries in Norfolk harbor.

You will report forthwith whether any, and if any, what additional measures may be necessary, in your judgment, to carry into full effect the foregoing directions; and you will report to this Department from time to time your action under these instructions.

S. P. CHASE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, Cincinnati, O.

From Boston.

BOSTON, May 11.

An attempt has been made to cut off the Cochituate water from the city, by breaking open the main conduit, near Newton Lower Falls. The attempt was unsuccessful, the mason work being too strong.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

Col. Anderson and Mrs. Lincoln and suite, arrived here last night. The former is to be officially received in Independence Hall this afternoon. He will be escorted there by the military.

P. H. KEENE, May 11.

The Tribune's Washington correspondence says the people of Tennessee are to vote on the question of secession in July. The struggle promises to be close and desperate, and may end in bloodshed between the traitors and loyal men. Col. Campbell will be the Union candidate for Governor, and will take the field against the secessionists.

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Daniel S. Dickinson.

Daniel S. Dickinson has come out in a card, trying to explain away his diabolical declaration that he "would, if necessary, wipe the South from the face of the earth." On reflection, he has become ashamed of this atrocious language, so utterly incompatible with his recent profession of devotion to Southern rights, and seeks to soften its harshness, but fails to change its meaning. He now says: "I said I was for supporting the Constitution in its true spirit, and for preserving the Union; for upholding the Government in the rightful exercise of all lawful authority, regardless of consequences, and at any cost."

Exactly so! He would crush and subjugate the South, regardless of consequences, and at the cost of the annihilation of the Southern people. We now understand Mr. Dickinson. So long as he is

# DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }  
Executive Department, }

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Three different series of resolutions, adopted by your honorable body, asking information touching subjects of public interest, are before me. Several of these resolutions cover the same point of inquiry, and they are all so nearly connected in purpose and character as to enable me, without impropriety, to embody in one reply all the information I have to communicate.

There has been no official correspondence between myself or any authorized agent, and the President of the Confederate States, or any officer, agent, or commissioner of said President or government.

No requisition has been made upon Kentucky for troops by any officer of the Confederate States.

In this connection I deem it proper to mention, that on or about the 22d ult., I received a telegraphic note, dated Montgomery, Alabama, and signed L. P. Walker, Secretary of War. In that note Mr. Walker expressed the belief, based upon my previous response to the requisition of the United States Government, that our people were prepared to unite in repelling the common enemy of the South, recited the fact that Virginia needed our aid, and requested me to send one regiment to rendezvous at Harper's Ferry, without delay. I promptly, and in the fewest words, declined to comply with the request. Manifestly I could have made no other reply. As the Governor of the State, I had no authority in the premises, and I did not for a moment regard the request of Mr. Walker as an official communication, so far as my Executive functions were involved. The notes were interchanged during my visit to Louisville, were not held to be of an official character, and no copies were preserved. The original note of Mr. Walker was retained, and is herewith transmitted for your inspection.

Upon the recent commencement of hostilities between the United States Government and the Confederate States, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as you are well aware, was almost entirely defenseless.

The vigorous measures instituted by the President of the United States for the overthrow of the Confederate States Government, and the rescue of the people of the seceded States to submissive allegiance to his administration, at once aroused the wildest excitement in the non-slaveholding States; and created the most imminent danger of lawless invasion of our soil by the people of the contiguous States on the North. Not only was civil war inaugurated, but for a time it seemed that the populace of the Northern States would not await a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound. He hoped such a system would be framed as might render this recourse unnecessary, and moved that the clause be postponed.

This motion was agreed to *en cons.* (Elliot's Debates, vol. 5, page 140). The subject came up subsequently, and after debate, in which Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, declared:

"That he was against letting loose the myrmidons of the United States on a State without its own consent."

The clause was rejected, notwithstanding the protest of Governor Morris, of New York, that "we first form a strong man to protect us, and at the same time wish to tie his hands behind him." (Vol. 5, page 438.)

When the Constitution was submitted to the State for ratification, Alexander Hamilton, in the New York Convention, remarked:

"It has been observed, to coerce the States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. A failure of compliance will ever be confined to a single State. This being the case, can we suppose it wise to hazard a civil war?"

What a picture does this idea present to our view. A complying State at war with a non-complying State; Congress marching the troops of one State into the bosom of another; this State collecting auxiliaries and forming, perhaps, a majority against the Federal head. Here is a nation at war with itself. Can any reasonable man be well disposed toward a government which makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself—a government that can exist only by the sword. Every such war must involve the innocent with the guilty. This single consideration should be sufficient to dispose every peaceable citizen against such a government. But can we believe that one State will ever suffer itself to be used as an instrument of coercion? The thing is a dream; it is impossible.

I authorized and employed Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, of the city of Louisville, to proceed to the States of Arkansas and Louisiana, and instructed him, first, to explain to the Governors of those States the position of Kentucky as being an attitude of strict self-defense, to make known our defenseless situation, and then to contract for the most effectual arms and munitions upon the best terms which he could arrange. That I may be clearly understood, I mention here that about the same time, in pursuance to the line of policy I had adopted for the maintenance of peace and the prevention of any collision along our Northern border, I accredited Gen. S. B. Buckner, an agent to proceed to Indianapolis and Jefferson City, with instructions to explain to the Governors of those States the position of Kentucky. His instructions in regard to the position held by Kentucky were identical with those given to Dr. Blackburn. The attitude of Kentucky was represented alike to all the State authorities with whom I was in any mode in communication. Gen. Buckner was prevented from visiting Indianapolis by an unforeseen call to Cairo, Ills., the nature of which will be fully understood from the correspondence herewith transmitted.

I constituted Messrs. Hewitt, Norton & Co., of New Orleans, the agents of the State, instructed to inspect, receive, pay for, and forward to this State such arms and munitions as were contracted for by Dr. Blackburn. At a later day, I constituted Norton, Norton & Co., the sole agents of the State in the premises.

I constituted Mr. A. O. Brannin and Mr. B. J. Adams, of the city of Louisville, the agents of the State, to transmit to Hewitt, Norton & Co., the funds so used by them, as the same might be needed, and transferred to their credit the amount advanced to me by the three banks mentioned in my recent message.

Upon application made to me by certain members of the Louisville city council, I handed to the gentlemen selected by that body to go to Virginia and purchase arms, machinery, &c., for the city of Louisville, a letter of introduction addressed to Gov. Letcher of that State. I verbally requested those gentlemen, when they had procured the requisite arms and machinery for the city of Louisville, to contract for similar supplies for the State of Kentucky, and report to me the result.

At the request of Mr. Henry R. Orr, a citizen of Bourbon county, who was proceeding to the southern States as the agent of citizens of that county, to procure arms, I gave him letters of introduction to the Governors of several of those States. I also verbally requested him to report to me at what points and on what terms arms could be procured for the State.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, as the agent of the State, succeeded in purchasing the following arms and munitions:

1053 muskets, first-look \$8.....\$4,424.00  
332 muskets, percussion \$17.....5,644.00  
1000 of the musket and rifle caps, \$1.75 1,395.63  
22,600 English double water-proof caps.....\$3.25  
4 boxes water-proof caps, \$1.50.....6.00  
Drawage.....24.50

Making a total expenditure of.....\$15,572.63

These goods were purchased of the European and Southern Direct Trading Company, were shipped to Thos. H. Hunt & Co., Louisville, on the 2d inst., as evidenced by the bill of lading now in my office. I have not yet been advised of their arrival, and have made no disposition of them.

No other expenditure of the funds supplied by the banks, except a few guns bought by Mr. Brannin, and the balance is in the hands of the agents of the State at Louisville or New Orleans,

have not yet been advised by the Federal Government of the quota of arms this year assigned to Kentucky. The account between the State of Kentucky and the War Department at Washington, involving the compensation of last year's quota for repairs on old

guns in the arsenal, has not been closed. I presume nothing will be due this State when it is settled.

At my direction, Gen. S. B. Buckner closed a contract with an Eastern firm for the delivery of 13,000 guns, of the best character, in this State, and advised that it will be impossible for the contracting parties to comply with their obligation.

I have referred your resolution inquiring for the amount of arms heretofore received from the Federal Government, the number now on hand, and how distributed, to the Quartermaster General, whose report, when received, will be transmitted to you. Much of the information asked for may be found in the reports of the Quartermaster General and the Adjutant General, heretofore transmitted to you.

B. MAGOFFIN.

Has the General Government the Constitutional Right to Coerce?

It is a great mistake to suppose the framers of the Constitution never had in contemplation, and therefore failed to provide, for the contingency which now exists in our national affairs. The following extracts will show the contrary, but will clearly demonstrate that Lincoln has no Constitutional right to make war upon the Southern States.

Mr. Randolph, in the Federal Convention which formed the Constitution, introduced resolutions in which we find the following clause:

"And to call forth the forces of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfill its duty under the article thereof."

When this clause came up for discussion, Mr. Madison, author of a large portion of the "Federalist," and subsequently President of the United States, observed—

"That the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficacy of it, when applied to people collectively and not individually. A union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound. He hoped such a system would be framed as might render this recourse unnecessary, and moved that the clause be postponed."

This motion was agreed to *en cons.* (Elliot's Debates, vol. 5, page 140). The subject came up subsequently, and after debate, in which Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, declared:

"That he was against letting loose the myrmidons of the United States on a State without its own consent."

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What a picture does this idea present to our view. A complying State at war with a non-complying State; Congress marching the troops of one State into the bosom of another; this State collecting auxiliaries and forming, perhaps, a majority against the Federal head. Here is a nation at war with itself. Can any reasonable man be well disposed toward a government which makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself—a government that can exist only by the sword. Every such war must involve the innocent with the guilty. This single consideration should be sufficient to dispose every peaceable citizen against such a government. But can we believe that one State will ever suffer itself to be used as an instrument of coercion? The thing is a dream; it is impossible.

Mr. FISK said he would call the yeas and nays upon that proposition. The clerk proceeded to call the roll, resulting as follows—

yeas 16, nays 18.

So the motion was not adopted.

Mr. DENNY then moved the Senate adjourn.

The yeas and nays were demanded, called, and announced, resulting in a refusal of the Senate to adjourn.

The question then recurring upon the proposition to order the bill as amended to a third reading.

After various motions (Mr. ALEXANDER) in the chair,

The SPEAKER (Mr. Porter) resumed the chair, when

Mr. WHITAKER moved that the bill be printed and referred to Messrs. Cissell, Rhea, and Whitaker, with instructions to report the result of their deliberations to the Senate at 10 o'clock, A. M. Monday morning next.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Reporter.

SATURDAY, May 11, 1861.  
Prayer by the Rev. B. T. LACEY, of the Presbyterian Church.

The reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

BILLS.

Mr. McELROY—A bill for the benefit of George Higginson, late constable of Union county, Judiciary.

Mr. JNO. W. WHITE—A bill for the benefit of Thomas Johnson. Passed.

Mr. WORD—A bill to change the line between the 1st and 2d voting precincts in Knob county. Passed.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. BURNAM—Corporations—A bill to incorporate the Hopkinsville oil and mining company. Passed.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from B. N. Carter, in opposition to secession, and a "weak Governor," and a "weak set of members of the Legislature." [Appeals to the Legislature, and especially to his friend, Alexander Dunlap, to deliver him and the country.] Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

We thus find that the doctrine of the co-operation of a State by the Federal Government, not only did receive attention from the framers of the Constitution, but was emphatically denounced as "civil war," and definitely rejected by the Convention.

Russellville Herald.

PATRIOTISM AND MAMMON.—The Democrat has an article demonstrating the alacrity of the advocates of the war to make all manner of personal sacrifice in carrying on the siege against the South. "The North," it says, "at the call of patriotism, hesitates not to renounce the Southern market," and is more solicitous to vindicate the Constitution and enforce the laws than to keep up the price of stocks or to obtain a ready sale for dry goods."

This announcement is made in view of the order of the Administration to intercept all supplies, provisions, &c., destined in a southwardly direction. It is intended to encourage the mercantile community of this city to rejoice at the threatened blockade of the ports on the Mississippi river, on account of the alleged damage it will do to the secessionists. The Democrat presumes that our merchants will be glad when the blockade goes into thorough effect, even though it should make against their own individual pecuniary interests. That paper evidently relies on the patrioticism of the commercial men of St. Louis. But in almost the next article it intimates that "the producers, commission merchants and grain and provision dealers of Missouri will suffer very little in the long run from the blockade." Then how is this to be made a test of patriotism? Anybody can afford to be patriotic if it doesn't cost him anything.—*St. Louis Republican*, May 10.

THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }  
Executive Department, }

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Three different series of resolutions, adopted by your honorable body, asking information touching subjects of public interest, are before me. Several of these resolutions cover the same point of inquiry, and they are all so nearly connected in purpose and character as to enable me, without impropriety, to embody in one reply all the information I have to communicate.

There has been no official correspondence between myself or any authorized agent, and the President of the Confederate States, or any officer, agent, or commissioner of said President or government.

No requisition has been made upon Kentucky for troops by any officer of the Confederate States.

In this connection I deem it proper to mention, that on or about the 22d ult., I received a telegraphic note, dated Montgomery, Alabama, and signed L. P. Walker, Secretary of War. In that note Mr. Walker expressed the belief, based upon my previous response to the requisition of the United States Government, that our people were prepared to unite in repelling the common enemy of the South, recited the fact that Virginia needed our aid, and requested me to send one regiment to rendezvous at Harper's Ferry, without delay. I promptly, and in the fewest words, declined to comply with the request. Manifestly I could have made no other reply. As the Governor of the State, I had no authority in the premises, and I did not for a moment regard the request of Mr. Walker as an official communication, so far as my Executive functions were involved. The notes were interchanged during my visit to Louisville, were not held to be of an official character, and no copies were preserved. The original note of Mr. Walker was retained, and is herewith transmitted for your inspection.

Upon the recent commencement of hostilities between the United States Government and the Confederate States, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as you are well aware, was almost entirely defenseless.

The vigorous measures instituted by the President of the United States for the overthrow of the Confederate States Government, and the rescue of the people of the seceded States to submissive allegiance to his administration, at once aroused the wildest excitement in the non-slaveholding States; and created the most imminent danger of lawless invasion of our soil by the people of the contiguous States on the North. Not only was civil war inaugurated, but for a time it seemed that the populace of the Northern States would not await a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound. He hoped such a system would be framed as might render this recourse unnecessary, and moved that the clause be postponed.

This motion was agreed to *en cons.* (Elliot's Debates, vol. 5, page 140). The subject came up subsequently, and after debate, in which Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, declared:

"That he was against letting loose the myrmidons of the United States on a State without its own consent."

The clause was rejected, notwithstanding the protest of Governor Morris, of New York, that "we first form a strong man to protect us, and at the same time wish to tie his hands behind him." (Vol. 5, page 438.)

When this clause came up for discussion, Mr. Madison, author of a large portion of the "Federalist," and subsequently President of the United States, observed—

"That the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficacy of it, when applied to people collectively and not individually. A union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound. He hoped such a system would be framed as might render this recourse unnecessary, and moved that the clause be postponed."

At my direction, Gen. S. B. Buckner closed a contract with an Eastern firm for the delivery of 13,000 guns, of the best character, in this State, and advised that it will be impossible for the contracting parties to comply with their obligation.

I have referred your resolution inquiring for the amount of arms heretofore received from the Federal Government, the number now on hand, and how distributed, to the Quartermaster General, whose report, when received, will be transmitted to you. Much of the information asked for may be found in the reports of the Quartermaster General and the Adjutant General, heretofore transmitted to you.

B. MAGOFFIN.

Has the General Government the Constitutional Right to Coerce?

It is a great mistake to suppose the framers of the Constitution never had in contemplation, and therefore failed to provide, for the contingency which now exists in our national affairs. The following extracts will show the contrary, but will clearly demonstrate that Lincoln has no Constitutional right to make war upon the Southern States.

Mr. Randolph, in the Federal Convention which formed the Constitution, introduced resolutions in which we find the following clause:

"And to call forth the forces of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfill its duty under the article thereof."

When this clause came up for discussion, Mr. Madison, author of a large portion of the "Federalist," and subsequently President of the United States, observed—

"That the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficacy of it, when applied to people collectively and not individually. A union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound. He hoped such a system would be framed as might render this recourse unnecessary, and moved that the clause be postponed."

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